Mr. John Welch's

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To the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY, by HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE.

(Continued from our laſt.)

MY reaſoning on the preceding ſubject* may not be underſtood by all, nor will it be underſtood by any, without due conſideration; the ſubject of itſelf being, like all queſtions of finance, of ſome difficulty, and requiring deep reflection. For this reaſon, no one ought to pronounce haſtily, reſpecting the motive of one who differs from him on the ſubject. I am willing that my judgment ſhould be queſtioned, but not the rectitude of my intentions.

There were ſtrong reaſons againſt the bill on its *own principles*, and at the ſame time, it was, on that occaſion, good policy not to urge it. All things that are reaſonable are not expedient: members, in my opinion, of the greateſt weight in that houſe, were againſt it. I had other points which I conceived to be of greater moment to the weſtern country, to bring forward. He is a ſenſeleſs politician that will will not yield where he ought, that he may gain where he can. The time of patenting was at all events to be extended. Thoſe individuals on the weſt of the mountain who owe purchaſe money would not be harraſſed for the payment. Dropping them, we could go on in the mean time, to preſs points for the general benefit. And if it was at all proper that this meaſure ſhould take place, let a future time determine it: that a future time, and perhaps the next year might determine it in favour of the petitioners was poſſible, and it might be leſs againſt us, then, to urge it. This I hinted to John M'Dowel of Waſhington, ſhortly after the debate. And he was of opinion, it was well, and to uſe his own expreſſion, *all things would come right.*

I had no idea until the agitation of this queſtion, that the greater part of the purchaſe money due, was below the mountain. So it was, that I do not recollect to have thought of this. My mind comprehended ſolely the ſtate of the caſe to the weſtward. It ſeemed to be reaſonable that as certificates were made receivable on *ſettlement rights*, they ought to be receivable on location alſo. There is reaſon in it, as between the parties to the weſtward, and if we could have ſeparated the *location rights* in this country, from the *old rights* below the mountains, it might have been very proper. They were both comprehended by the bill, and I could not vote for the one without the other.

What were the reaſons which induced government to make certificates receivable on *ſettlement rights*? the purchaſe money in the mean time but little more than 5l. ſterling per hundred acres. Doubtleſs, becauſe greater part of the ſettlers had been driven from their habitations by the Indian war, or had been the barrier of the country. The ſame reaſon exiſted, in part, in favour of the holders of *location rights*. I have no doubt but there would have obtained the ſame indulgence and I declared in the houſe *that I would chearfully come forth and ſupport the meaſure in their behalf.* But to let in non-jurors and old undiſturbed ſettlers below, who never had certificates; a few of them had, was on *general principles* improper. *I pronounce it a robbery of the reſt of the community to ſerve them.*---- With a little patience we would have got all that we have got; nay, a great deal more; for as the law ſtands I do not think it a benefit; we would have got this on *local reaſons* (on which alone it can be ſupported) without running counter to the ſenſe of certainly a great number of judicious men in the government. What if the ſettlement rights have obtained this indulgence and the location cannot? It is taking nothing out of their pockets which was not before due. *Is thine eye evil, becauſe that of the government is good.* If he hath paid leſs than was due, thou hath not paid more.

It is a ſtrong argument againſt the receiving certificates in payment of purchaſe money, generally, viz. that this very fund the *purchaſe money* on old rights was originally due to the proprietary eſtate, and out of this fund ought the 130,000l. which is due to be paid, and which is now laid by taxes on the community.

I ſay as the law now ſtands with reſpect to the receiving certificates, I ſcarcely think it a benefit. Great ary and little wool, is the proverb. *The whole of the lands are to be patented within one year.* I endeavoured to obtain two years, for as we were to have the law, I wiſhed to have it as favorable with reſpect to time, as poſſible. I would rather not have had it at all, than not to have had longer time. The bill propoſed, and which otherwiſe would have been adopted, was to give four years to pay by inſtallments, one fourth each year, and the firſt fourth in paper money of 1781. Which would have been moſt eaſy? Unleſs to thoſe who have certificates, I conceive the laſt. A great noiſe was made about commutative juſtice. and the principle of defalcating one debt againſt another. I always knew this argument to be farcical when applied generally, for the ſmaller number of the holders of old rights, have demands againſt the commonwealth. I ſtate no proportion, for this is not material.

It is made a great charge againſt me that I aſſerted in the houſe that *two thirds of the lands in Weſtmoreland were patentable on the late warrants.* I will not aver that I did not ſay this, when I have not a perfect recolleſtion to the contrary. But I had conceived myſelf to ſpeak of the weſtern country in general. But if I did ſtate it to be ſo and was miſtaken in the fact, what then? The argument did not turn on this, it was but an incidental obſervation. The argument applied to the weſtern country in general.

It is obſerved by William Findley in his publication, that on the floor of the houſe I profeſſed the greateſt ſympathy *for people who had not yet warranted their land*; and that *perhaps he has felt and done as much for this claſs of citizens as I have; and for as little reward.* The queſtion is, what has been done for them? nothing of which I have any knowledge, but the late law *ſecuring ſettlements for the ſpace of one year.* William Findley was two years in the houſe, while in the mean time valuable plantations were ſwept away by land jobbers, and nothing of this done. The firſt ſeſſion after I had a ſeat in the houſe, the law paſſed. I have only to obſerve that the greater part of the miſchief it was calculated to prevent had taken place. William Findley may have done as much as I have: I could wiſh he had done it more early. As to his *reward*, I do not know what he means by that, and can make no anſwer to it.

It is a remarkable objection of William Findley in his publication, viz. "why do I diſtinguiſh between the old and new counties? Do I deſign to inflame the one againſt the other, and ſerve *ſome ſecret purpoſe* by inteſtine jealouſy thus fomented." What *ſecret purpoſe* I can have in view I could wiſh he had pointed out. There is but one poſſible purpoſe, and that is a *ſeparation.* Whether I can have this in view, I could wiſh he had ſaid. When a man hints darkly and does not ſpeak directly, there is no anſwering him. It is like a wink, or a ſhrug of the ſhoulders; it means any thing, and it means nothing. It is pure jeſuitiſm: it is unmanly and unfair. It is well known in this country, from my earlieſt appearance in it, I have been oppoſed to the idea of a ſeparate government. I acted on this principle, and ſpoke my ſentiments, at a time when William Findley was not yet known, nor had his ſervices bleſſed the commonwealth.

I flatter myſelf it will at leaſt bear a diſpute, whether the conduct of William Findley during a number of years, or my conduct during the ſhort time I have been in the houſe, have contributed moſt to engage the good will of the eaſtern part of the government to the weſtern.

But I *diſtinguiſh between* the old and new counties. Doubtleſs; becauſe they are *diſtinct* in ſeveral great points of *intereſt.* Every county in the ſtate is diſtinct in ſome local intereſt, and the repreſentatives ſpeak and act on this principle. The weſtern counties are diſtinct from the eaſtern in many great local intereſts. The courſe of trade is different. The rivers on the one ſide fall through the territories of the commonwealth, or of a ſtate under the confederacy. On this ſide, they fall through that of the Spaniſh monarch. The people eaſt of the mountains enjoy the advantages of commerce when we do not. Like the antipodes and the horizon, it is dark to us while it is light to them. For this reaſon there may be a propriety in granting an indulgence to a new, when it cannot be extended to an old county.

William Findley ſpeaks of me as having ſolicited a ſeat in the legiſlature, *a thing not common with modeſt diſintereſted men.* As to the *ſolicitation* he may call it ſo if he pleaſes; and as to *modeſty*, I may be deficient in that quality; but as for being diſintereſted, I readily acknowledge I was not. I had ſtrong *intereſt* to prompt me to *offer* myſelf to that place. The ſame intereſt which prompts me to wiſh the wealth and happineſs of the weſtern country, in every point of view. My reſidence, and all the property I have is here, and in proportion as it is rendered flouriſhing, I profit by it; wealth cannot be drawn from a poor country. My object was to advance the country, and thereby advance myſelf.

Any one may inſinuate; but I challenge all men to ſhew the leaſt probable circumſtance of any advantage ſeparate from the general intereſt of the country that I have had, in ſpending time and money in the ſervice to which I was appointed.

It may be expected that I ſhall here take ſome notice of a writer who ſigns himſelf a Farmer, and has inſinuated that on the affair of certificates, *I had ſold the good will of my country for a dinner of ſtockholders fat beef.*---- That the holders of ſhares in the bank, could have any thing to do with receiving certificates in payment of purchaſe money of land, no man of the leaſt candour and the ſmalleſt degree of underſtanding could ſuppoſe; and it is ſufficient to obſerve that it is a low and *ſenſeleſs calumny*, and refutable by the very abſurdity of its own nature. I ſhall take no further notice of it for the preſent: but may at a future period.

It is the general tenor of a man's conduct that can beſt wipe off the imputation of diſhoneſty. There are in this country, thoſe who have known me from my earlieſt years; my nature, my temper, my affections. I may be miſtaken, but I hope that of diſhoneſty is the laſt charge they would bring againſt me.

This is my defence againſt the attack that has been made upon me in my abſence. I heard of it in Philadelphia, felt it with ſenſibility; but ſuſtained it with patience: though doubtleſs the time appeared long to me until I could have an opportunity to repulſe the ſlander; doubtleſs it greatly depreſſed my ſpirit in the proſecution of my views for the public intereſt of this country.

But I ſhall now go on to other matters.

It is well known that a firſt and principal object with me, by obtaining a ſeat in the houſe, was to bring forward ſomething on the ſubject of the *navigation of the Miſſiſippi river.* This country had experienced during the war the advantages even of that interrupted trade, which was carried on by the weſtern rivers. We had looked forward to a peace when the ſame trade, undiſturbed by the ſavages, would enrich our country. We had calculated often times, that a farm in the neighbourhood of theſe rivers, was nearer the market of any part of the world, than a farm within twenty miles of Philadelphia. On theſe principles many had calculated, in ſelling lands below and buying lands here. On this principle we had all calculated on ſettling in this country.

What then was our diſappointment on the concluſion of the war, when we found ourſelves in a leſs favorable ſituation, in this reſpect, than we had been during the continuance of it. We had heard that a treaty of commerce was on foot between the United States and Spain, and had hoped that New Orleans would be made a free port to this country, and that the right of navigating the Miſſiſippi river would be admitted as unqueſtionable. It was under this hope that we reſted. What was our ſurpriſe to hear in the courſe of laſt ſummer, that the United States ſo far from having brought this forward by treaty, had entertained the idea of conceding the navigation of theſe waters, during the lives of the preſent generation, who had fought for it, a period of near thirty years. It was this account, that rouſed me; I felt all the indignancy of a wounded mind at the propoſal. I had beſtowed near ſeven years with aſſiduity in a profeſſion which above all others waſtes the ſpirits, and burns away the lamp of life. What I had acquired I had laid out in lands, and given a higher price than I would have entertained any idea of giving, had I not expected the full courſe of trade by theſe rivers, in a ſhort period. All the hopes I had were in this country, which muſt remain a miſerable out-ſpot of the creation, unleſs this trade could be opened. It was this which made me think of offering myſelf to the next aſſembly. To quit my practice for a time, and expend money, (for that is all I have got by it) with the hope of inducing the ſtate to take this matter up. This was the great intereſt I had in view; my own intereſt conjoined with that of the country. In my addreſs to the people, previous to my election, I ſtated other points as incidental objects; but this, it is well known, was my great and principal object.

When I went to Philadelphia, I inſtantly addreſſed myſelf to thoſe of our delegates in the city. I received no ſatisfaction from them. The buſineſs of the Miſſiſippi was an affair wrapt in myſtery. I could learn nothing reſpecting it. I then found it neceſſary to acquire by other means a proper knowledge of this tranſaction. I found the debate in Congreſs on this ſubject had divided the ſtates, and Pennſylvania was

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* Receiving certificates.

in favor of giving up the navigation of the western waters. This made it the more neceſſary to procure reſolutions of the houſe to bind our delegates to a contrary ſentiment.

I was greatly at a loſs how to bring this before the houſe. It was naked and bare to bring it forward ſimply by motion. I was diſappointed in not receiving petitions that had been ſet on foot before I left the country; however, being urged by the neceſſity of the caſe, and by the wiſhes of others intereſted in this buſineſs, I had determined to bring it forward by motion; and had prepared the minds of members with whom I had a perſonal acquaintance in the houſe, to receive it favorably. In the mean time, colonel Edward Cook, of Fayette, arrived with a petition on this ſubject It was one of thoſe which had been circulated through the country, but was not ſigned by a great number. It however anſwered the purpoſe of giving me an eaſy pretence of taking up the ſubject. I preſented it in the houſe. It was ordered to lie on the table. It was read a ſecond time, in a day or two, and committed by the ſpeaker, as I had wiſhed, to two of the members of the weſtern country, William Findley and Alexander Wright. George Clymer was alſo of the committee, but two conſtituted the majority.

It was now near the end of the firſt ſeſſion, and no report was made until the houſe adjourned.

During the receſs of the houſe having leiſure, and having made myſelf more acquainted with the ſubject, I prepared a report, and on the return of William Findley and Alexander Wright, I preſented it to them to make uſe of it, or any part of it, if they ſhould think proper. For I well knew George Clymer would not be favorable on this ſubject. He had frankly told me ſo; and indeed I had not expected that the mercantile intereſt of the eaſtern part of the ſtate would encounter a diſpute with Spain for our ſakes; more eſpecially as they profeſs themſelves greatly diſſatisfied with the political conduct of our weſtern members for ſeveral years paſt, in oppoſing what theſe conceive to be for the intereſt of commerce in that quarter.

The report drawn up by me, was not uſed, in any part of it. The following was made to the houſe.

"That being ſtrangers to the propoſition ſaid to be made, or to the meaſures taken in Congreſs relative to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi to which the petition alludes, and on which it is founded, no information of any ſuch being tranſmitted to this ſtate, the committee have no *ſentiments to offer, or advice to give the houſe on the ſubject.*"

I was diſſatisfied with this report. It put an end to the buſineſs at once. I was diſtreſſed on account of it. I reflected what could be the ground of William Findley's conduct in forming this report. For as to Alexander Wright I eaſily conceived that being a younger member in the houſe, and a man of great modeſty, he muſt have yielded in this buſineſs to Findley. This laſt mentioned member ſeemed well diſpoſed during the firſt ſeſſion on this buſineſs; but, it occurred to my mind that on almoſt the firſt debate in the houſe, after the opening of the ſecond ſeſſion, he had ſaid that *promiſing* had been in faſhion, but it would be out of faſhion.* This he ſpoke in the houſe with an air of triumph, and without the leaſt provocation given by me, or indeed any thing in the debate which could lead to it. I had not imagined that he had it in view to lend an hand to *accompliſh his own prophecy*, by diſappointing the principal objects I intended to bring forward. I may ſtill be miſtaken, and though I had a perfect contempt at the time, and ſtill have, for his frequent attacks upon me, yet it is poſſible he may have reported on this occaſion according to his judgment. I ſtate facts: I give no opinions, This only I obſerve, that he himſelf acknowledged to me, that what had given him a principle offence, and was one reaſon of his attack upon me in the Pittſburgh Gazette, was my publication ſtating what had been done in the houſe for the weſtern country, & pompouſly ſeeming to have held forth the idea that the whole was done by me.†

The public will recollect he ſtiles it a *pompous account.* It was written haſtily, and if it held out this idea, it was indiſcreet in me, for let the caſe be as it may, that all, or any thing was done by me, I ought not to have held it out to the public. But it could not be juſtifiable in William Findley, to have conceived from this moment, the idea of preventing my accompliſhment of any object. It would have been adviſeable to have aſſiſted me, and then to have claimed his right to a ſhare of the credit, and if I had denied him this, let it be conſidered as *indelicate*, and a ſtigma on my reputation.

It occurred to me this might be the principle of William Findley's conduct; but I ſay again I may be miſtaken; for though he has made war upon me like a *ſavage*, in my abſence, I would not wiſh to do him any injuſtice. It may be ſaid we ought not to think ſo hardly of human nature as to ſuppoſe that any man could be capable of acting from this principle. But I obſerve there is a ſtrong diſpoſition in men to accompliſh what they themſelves *have foretold*. The prophet Jonah is repreſented in the ſcripture, as diſſatisfied, that Nineveh was not deſtroyed according to his *prophecy*. He had rather a million of people and a great city ſhould periſh, than what he had foretold ſhould not come to paſs.

I ſaw on William Findley's countenance at the time the *report* was read, a ſmile of malignant pleaſure, as much as to ſay, there is an end to all this man can do about the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, and his failing in this, with the clamour I have raiſed behind me, on the buſineſs of certificates, will put an end to his conſequence. If I have accompliſhed nothing for the weſtern country for two years paſt, he ſhall accompliſh nothing this year. At any rate he ſhall accompliſh nothing on this ſubject, which is conceived to be of ſo much importance.

Theſe were my ideas on that occaſion. However it is painful to me to mention it. For when two men in public buſineſs diſpute, and the public intereſt is injured by it, both are blamed; the public cannot eaſily determine who is in fault, or will not take the trouble to determine. The uſual concluſion is, that they are both to blame. For this reaſon, I do not know that I would have made any obſervation on the conduct of this member, however blameable he might be, if he had not firſt made war himſelf. But ſince we have entered the liſts, I mean to go through with it. I have a variety of charges to bring againſt him, but ſhall endeavour to treat him fairly, not by *dark hints*, as his manner is, but by an explicit ſtatement of his conduct. *He that is firſt in his own cauſe ſeemeth juſt, but his neighbour cometh and ſearcheth him.*

I had but one way left to bring the affair of the Miſſiſippi before the houſe. That was moving *to amend the report by obtaining leave to ſubſtitute certain reſolutions in the place of it.* It was difficult to obtain leave, becauſe as I have already obſerved, a number of the eaſtern members, eſpecially of the mercantile intereſt, were in favor of admitting the Spaniſh propoſition, and they are much diſguſted with the behavior of the greater part of our weſtern members in what has reſpected trade. This gives them a prejudice againſt the country in general. They ſay that we come down like Huns, Goths and Vandals upon them, and join with thoſe who tear up charters, and the moſt ſacred engagements of government. I reaſoned a great deal with them on this ſubject, and they paid me the compliment to ſay that I had diſcovered liberality, and they would yield that to me which they would not to any other, viz. they would not oppoſe my obtaining leave to offer my reſolutions, and to ſupport them with arguments on the floor, but I could not expect they would vote for them. I was ſatisfied with this, and hoped, that from the great juſtice of the cauſe, I ſhould be able, on the argument to obtain a majority in favor of them.

Having obtained leave, I preſented the reſolutions* in the place of the report, and it was made the order of a day to debate the propriety of them.

(To be continued.)

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* Theſe have already appeared in the Gazette.

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* Alluding to my publication previous to the election.

† This acknowledgment he made when I called him out of the houſe, and accoſted him, the moment I read his publication.

On FEMALE HONOR.

She heard me thus: and though divinely brought,
Yet innocence and virgin modeſty,
Her virtue and the conſcious of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unſought be won,
Not obvious, not obtruſive, but retir'd,
The more deſirable, or to ſay all,
Nature herſelf, though pure of ſinful thought,
Wrought in her ſo, that ſeeing me, ſhe turn'd;
I followed her, ſhe was what honor knew."

Milton.

THE Spectator tells us, That the company of Stationers, who had a patent for printing the Bible in the reign of Charles the firſt, committed an egregious blunder in the ſeventh commandment, by leaving out the word *not*; and that ſeveral thouſand copies were printed off before the omiſſion was diſcovered. The Spectator diſcovers his apprehenſion, that the profligates of both ſexes were poſſeſſed of ſome copies of that ſpurious edition; and governed themſelves according to the ſaid faulty reading.

And to ſpeak the truth, I am much afraid, that the edition, ancient as it is, is not entirely extinct. The confeſſions of young maids at the ſeſſions, their ſuits for the maintenance of illegitimates, frequent accelerated marriages and early births, not to mention advertiſements of wives who have ſtrayed from their husbands, or *eloped*, as I think the term is, give us reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſome crafty rogues, who have found the virtue of the female ſex impregnable to their bolder attacks, have ſurreptitiouſly, introduced and diſperſed among them ſeveral of theſe adulterated copies, with a baſe intention to undermine the fortreſs of female virtue, which they could not carry by regular approaches.

Sacred Writ informs, 'that the firſt woman being deceived, was in the tranſgreſſion.' The caſe is ſtill the ſame with her daughters. Deception muſt be the cauſe of the particular tranſgreſſion I am now ſpeaking of; for on their part, it cannot poſſibly proceed from any other cauſe.

If the rogues who have thus impoſed on the honeſt and obliging credulity of the virtuous fair, could be detected, it would be proper to puniſh them ſoundly. But as this can hardly be hoped, the only remedy is to guard our females againſt thoſe treacherous arts. Be it therefore known and remembered, that the reading above referred to is faulty and erroneous; and that the ſeventh commandment originally was, and ought ſtill be read, underſtood, and obſerved, not affirmatively, but negatively; and let all concerned govern themſelves by it in future, as containing the word NOT.

Since I have ſaid thus much in defence of the fair, I would alſo recommend to them to act in their own defence. Let them retain a ſenſe of their native dignity and their high importance in ſociety; let them conſider their unqueſtionable capacity to judge what is amiable and virtuous, and their indefeaſable right in all matters of moral conduct, to follow their own judgment: let them realize how much the virtue and happineſs of mankind depend on them; let them remember that the greateſt reverence and reſpect is always paid to female virtue, but contempt and infamy invariably follow the want, and even a ſuſpicion of the want of it.

Chaſtity is as much the glory of a lady, as courage is the glory of a gentleman. We as heartily deſpiſe all forward obtruſive airs, all indications of impudence and immodeſty in the fair, as they deſpiſe all appearances of cowardice and puſillanimity in us. They cannot be more reluctant to put themſelves under the protection of a man, who has not courage even to defend himſelf, than we are to unite ourſelves for life, to a female, of whoſe virtue and fidelity we think ourſelves not ſecure.

The experience, which many of the tender ſex have had of the infidelity of thoſe to whom they have too eaſily yielded their honor, and of the miſery and diſgrace reſulting from their ill placed confidence, ſhould make the whole ſex cautious how they put themſelves in the power of men, who wiſh to take ſuch diſhonorable poſſeſſion.

However baſe it may be for a man to abandon to miſery an unſuſpecting creature, whom he has previouſly deluded by fair pretenſions, yet few men will think themſelves bound to regard the honor and happineſs of a woman, who ſhews but little regard to her own. And ſure the man who is baſe enough to attempt her diſgrace, can ſeldom be truſted to repair her ruined reputation.

Let the fair ever remember, that their peace, dignity and character chiefly depend on themſelves, and that no confidence is to be placed in a man, who is himſelf ſo deſtitute of honor and virtue, as to attempt to ſeduce them from the ſtricteſt purity. Let them repel with honeſt indignation every inſult on that virtue which is their chief glory, and manifeſt a noble reſentment of all ſuch approaches as imply even a ſuſpicion that they can be debauched.

However light ſome may affect to make of the evil in queſtion, there is almoſt no one thing more pregnant with miſchief to the parties immediately concerned, eſpecially to the female, to families with whom they are connected, and to ſociety itſelf. How unhappy is the tender creature, firſt diſgraced and then abandoned? The man who has ruined and forſaken her is unfortunate through life. He appears like one conſcious of guilt, and haunted by the ghoſt of that virgin-honor, which he has murdered. And even marriage, the proper remedy, cannot always repair the evil. They who are urged into the connubial ſtate rather from a kind of ſuppoſed neceſſity, than from ſettled affection and deliberate choice, experience little of the felicity, which that ſtate was deſigned to yield. And they who are precipitated into it, before they have capacity to provide for, and educate a family, uſually bring forward a new race to grow up without virtuous principles, to live uſeleſs to mankind, to contaminate thoſe around them, and to tranſmit their own corruptions to another generation.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the houſe of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittſburgh.

A General aſſortment of pot metal and iron; alſo a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and ſalt, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginſeng wanted, for which half will be given in caſh and the other half in goods.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 20.

BY a gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon, we hear, that the cabinet there propose, as a preliminary to the new treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, that the duties payable to Britain on the wines of Portugal, shall not in future, exceed twenty pounds a ton, and in Ireland fifteen pounds; on which terms his most faithful majesty will consent that the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland shall have entry into all parts of her European and African dominions, at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.

The first step towards a reciprocity of interest between this country and France, was an agreement, that the debts contracted in the one, were to be recoverable in the other: and in consequence of this, several legal claims were made, and England and the parties in debt, obliged to discharge their obligations. But in the process of a few months, it so happened, that there was a favour to be granted to a person of some consequence, who had fled from England to France, in order to avoid the importunity of his creditors, and this favor was the interposition of power, to stop all proceedings by the British agent against him. Somebody of great weight applied to Monsieur D ----, and Monsr. was thereupon induced to write a letter to the parliament of Nantz, and the parliament of Nantz issued their order, that all proceedings should cease, and they ceased accordingly. The comment that must naturally be made, is that French faith holds no longer than private interest finds the compact agreeable. What matters it to the benefit of England, that reciprocal commercial laws are passed, if the application of a British peer can set aside a creditor's right to sue for just debts. Treaties of commerce are a mere farce, if secret influence can prevent the operation of justice between man and man.

When the late lord Paget was on an embassy to Constantinople, his cook was taken ill, and his lordship was obliged to employ the natives to dress his dinners. Having one Christmas day a large party, he desired to have a piece of roast beef and a plumb pudding. The first was not difficult to procure; but the last, not a servant in his kitchen knew how to make. They applied to him for a receipt; he said, he thought they must take ten or a dozen eggs, and beat them together, a certain quantity of good milk, so much flour, and all those ingredients to be mixed with a large quantity of the best raisins; that the whole to be boiled about two hours in about four quarts of water. They listened attentively to his instructions, but when dinner was announced, two fellows appeared, bringing in a most enormous red pan, with what they called a plumb pudding. The instant it appeared, lord Paget exclaimed, "Lord forgive me, but I forgot to tell them it was to be put in a bag."

Much has been said about the *key* which the ladies wear; but the cause why this little instrument should *dangle* with them, it seems, cannot be got at. A lady who has lately made an extensive and sentimental tour, has imported the fashion from the borders of Sweden! For there it must be known, when the great Gustavus Vasa made his appearance, he gave the *key* of his treasure to a beautiful lady, in whom he placed much confidence. The lovely confident, in honor of the trust, had a small *golden key* made, which suspended from her neck and had this motto, viz. "*Claudo*," "I shut." Hence the ladies of Sweden wears *keys*:--and hence the ladies of England adopt the fashion.

A father who was exclaiming to his son against the vice of indolence, told him, that a certain person who rose very early in the morning, had found a purse in the highway: that may be true, sir, said the young man; but you must acknowledge, that he rose still earlier that lost it.

Since the death of Dr. Johnson, whose profound knowledge and astonishing abilities, undoubtedly made him generalissimo of the writers of his day, it is difficult to say who now takes the lead in literature. For poetry, Hayley bears away the palm from all his competitors; for criticism, Warton; for history, Gibbon; for natural philosophy, Dr. Priestly, and for a knowledge and manners of the continental nations, we are indebted to no traveller so greatly as the entertaining and instructive Dr. Moore.

The bishop of Landaff likewise is a masterly writer; but his learning is so various, and yet so deep, that we know not in what department of literature to allot his superior station.

With respect to the command of the garrison of the Hague, there is no appearance that the states will ever divest themselves of it. It is only imagined that this difficulty may be adjusted by leaving the public exercise of it to his highness, but under the immediate command of their noble and high mightinesses, with a clause empowering them to revoke it whenever circumstances of state exigency will require.

American Occurrences.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) February 19.

There are now living in this town, a lady and gentleman who have not been married more than 20 years, and yet have 18 sons: 10 of whom are at sea, and 8 at home with their parents.

Pittsburgh, April 28.

The following laws, among others, were passed at the last session of the general assembly.

An act for the establishment of an academy or public school, in the town of Pittsburgh.

An act to alter and amend an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of officers, soldiers and seamen, who, in the course of the late war, have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of this state, or of the United States.

An act to direct and authorise the laying out of an highway through this state, from the waters of the river Potowmack to the river Ohio, in order to extend and facilitate the intercourse which is designed to be opened between the said rivers.

An act to revive the incorporation of the subscribers to the bank of North-America.

An act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and for receiving part of the funded debt of the state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independence.

An act for opening and establishing a road between the navigable waters of the Frankstown branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the further relief of the public creditors, who are citizens of this state, by receiving on loan certain debts of the United States of America, and for funding the same; and for paying the annual interest of such loans, and interest of certain debts of this state every six months.

The following animated portrait of General Washington is just published by the masterly hand of the Marquis de Chatrellux, in his "Travels in 1782. in North-America," where he served as a general officer during the late war.

After arriving at Hudson's river, the Marquis proceeds to general Washington's head quarters near Totohaw Fall, where he was introduced to the American Cincinnatus, whom he describes in the following words:

"Here would be the proper place to give the portrait of general Washington; but what can my testimony add to the idea already formed of him? The continent of North-America, from Boston to Charleston, is a great volume, every page of which presents his eulogium. I know, that having had an opportunity of a near inspection, and of closely observing him, some more particular details may be expected from me; but the strongest characteristic of this respectable man is the perfect union which reigns between the physical and moral qualities which compose the individual; one alone will enable you to judge of all the rest. If you are presented with medals of Cesar, of Trajan, or Alexander, on examing their features, you will still be led to ask what was their stature, and the form of their persons; but if you discover, in a heap of ruins, the head or the limb of the antique Apollo, be not curious about the other parts, but rest assured that they all were conformable to those of the God.

"Let not this comparison be attributed to enthusiasm! It is not my intention to exaggerate; I wish only to express the impression general Washington has left on my mind, the idea of a perfect whole, that cannot be the produce of enthusiasm, which rather would reject it, since the effect of proportion is to diminish the idea of greatness.

"Brave without temerity; laborious without ambition; generous without prodigality; noble without pride; virtuous without severity. He seems always to have confined himself within these limits, where the virtues, by clothing themselves in more lively, but more changeable and doubtful colours, may be mistaken for faults. This is the seventh year that he has commanded the army, and that he has obeyed the Congress: More need not be said, especially in America, where they know how to appreciate all the merit contained in this simple fact. Let it be repeated that Conde was intrepid, Turenne prudent, Eugene adroit, and Catinat disinterested. It is not thus that Washington will be characterised. It will be said of him, at the end of a long civil war, he had nothing with which he could reproach himself. If any thing can be more marvellous than such a character, it is the unanimity of the public suffrages in his favour. Soldier, magistrate, all love and admire him; all speak of him in terms of veneration. Does there then exist a virtue capable of restraining the injustice of mankind; or, are glory and happiness too recently established in America for envy to have deigned to pass the seas?

In speaking of this perfect whole of which general Washington furnishes the idea, I have not excluded exterior form. His stature is noble and lofty: he is well made, and exactly proportioned; his physiognomy mild and agreeable, but such as renders it impossible to speak particularly of any of his features, so that in quitting him you have only the recollection of a fine face. He has neither a grave nor a familiar air; his brow is sometimes marked with thought, but never with inquietude. Inspiring respect he inspires confidence, and his smile is always the smile of benevolence.

*** A letter has been received by the printers, inclosing a copy of a certificate of a majority of the magistrates of Westmoreland county, in favor of holding the courts of justice of said county at Greensburgh, with a desire of its being inserted in the Gazette. The printers are sorry they cannot comply with the request, unless it was at the particular instance of the gentlemen of the bench.

A TRUTH.

LET but my *coffers* overflow,
I ask no *more* of *heaven*,
A *friend* I have where'er I go----
A blessing seldom given.

When I of money am possest,
The world to *faults* are *blind*,
By *every man* I am *carest*,
No *foes* on *earth* I find.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the first of April, a black Mare, about fourteen and an half hands high, branded W S on the near shoulder, has three small saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

April 27. JOHN METZGER.

TO BE LET,

And entered on immediately, for such a term as may be agreed on.

PART of that excellent and well improved plantation, known by the name of DIRTY CAMP, lying on the Pennsylvania road, about fourteen miles from the town of Pittsburgh, containing, by estimation, about 90 acres of well cleared land, and under good fence, 40 acres of which are fine meadow and pasture, greatest part of which may be watered; the tillage lands are deep and very fine for corn, or other grain. Any sober industrious person inclined to rent the above land, may apply to

SAMUEL M'KAY.

Pittsburgh, April 19.

N. B. Any persons inclined to make a settlement on unimproved lands, but easily cleared, will meet with great encouragement by applying as above.

WHEREAS some evil designing person or persons have propagated reports injurious to the characters of the subscriber and his family, he now calls on any such person or persons to come forward and support any charges which they may lay against them, as they are ready at any time to have their characters enquired into. But hereafter should any person or persons dare to assert any thing injurious to their characters, he will prosecuted him or them to the utmost rigor of the law.

FRANCIS M'ELWAINE,

April 20, 1787.

N. B. It is hoped the public will not credit any reports they may hear, as it is only done through envy and malice.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* *JOHN GIBSON.*

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

Section 4. AND whereas upwards of five years have elapsed since this state undertook to compensate the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army of the United States of America, for the losses sustained by the same officers and soldiers severally, by receiving their pay in depreciated bills of credit; and whereas divers of the said officers and soldiers who were intitled to the relief intended for them have not applied in person, nor by their agents or attornies in fact, executors or administrators, to ask, demand or take out the certificates for the depreciation aforesaid, which were directed by an act of general assembly, enacted for that purpose on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, intitled, "An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned." And whereas many abuses have been attempted and practised by persons not of kin to the deceased soldiers, nor having demands upon their estates, taking out letters of administration, and by setting up false and fraudulent claims to certificates for depreciation, which remained unissued; and it is proper that the certificates aforesaid, which yet remain in the hands of the comptroller general of this state, and all other certificates for depreciation, which have not hitherto been demanded by the persons respectively who are or were intitled to them, should be secure from further abuse, and likewise that some limitation should be given to the issuing of certificates for depreciation.

Sect. 5. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this act, none of the certificates which have been made out for compensating the losses of the officers and soldiers aforesaid, by receiving depreciated bills of credit, nor any other certificates of the like nature, which have been made out, or which have been directed to be made out, to any person or persons in the pay of the United States of America, or of this state unissued, or which be not yet made out, shall be delivered to any person, other than the person who is intitled to the same, or to his attorney in fact, properly authorised by letter of attorney, duly executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Philadelphia, or to his executor or executors, or to his administrator or administrators, legally intitled to the same or a share thereof, by succession ab intestato: and that all the depreciation certificates aforesaid, of whatever nature or kind, which from and after the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, shall remain unclaimed and not taken out, shall be deemed and considered as escheats to the commonwealth, in the like manner and to the like effect, as if the several persons who are or were intitled to the same certificates were dead without kindred.

The foregoing is an extract from a law of this state, passed the 25th day of March 1786, which is thus published for the more general information of all concerned. JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller-general's office, Phila. Jan. 31, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices.* by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello; his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, allow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnership of John & Daniel Craig being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Daniel on my account, as I am resolved to pay no contracts of said Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittsburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's business will still be carried on with more speed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

Westmoreland County, Hempfield Township, April 3, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, that John Meyer has received from me, four notes; one for ten pounds, due last October; the second note is also for ten pounds, and due in the succeeding October; the third note is thirteen pounds is due in the year 1788, in October; and fourth note is Twelve pounds, due in the year 1789, in October: and I do hereby forewarn all persons not to buy the said notes of John Meyer, or take any assignment of him as I am determined not pay the said notes without I am compelled by law.

PHILLIP KOLP.

N. B The above John Meyer has sold me a tract of land and he cannot make me a good right to it, according to contract.

WHEREAS a certain Peter Berikman did obtain a bond from the subscriber, dated in the month of November, 1784, and reads payable the 1st of November 1787, it being in part pay for a tract of land the subscriber bought of said Berikman: I do hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of said bond, as there is a considerable quantity of the land sold to me which I cannot obtain, and I do not intend paying for any more than I hold, without I am compelled by law.

ALEXANDER M'CLURE.

April 7, 1787.

CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES.
Office of accounts, Marine Department, New-York
January 1, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the United States, for services performed, or articles supplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are speedily sent to this office, they will be precluded from any settlement as a day will shortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commissioner.

The several printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Spelling Books,

By the dozen or single one, may be had at the printing-office.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry where* Subscriptions (at- . . per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

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CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices. by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello: his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, allow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnership of John & Daniel Craig being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Daniel on my account, as I am resolved to pay no contracts of said Daniel's after this date.

JOHN CRAIG.

Pittsburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's business will still be carried on with more speed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

Westmoreland County, Hempfield Township, April 3, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, that John Meyer has received from me, four notes; one for ten pounds, due last October; the second note is also for ten pounds, and due in the succeeding October; the third note is thirteen pounds is due in the year 1788, in October; and fourth note is Twelve pounds, due in the year 1789, in October: and I do hereby forewarn all persons not to buy the said notes of John Meyer, or take any assignment of him as I am determined not pay the said notes without I am compelled by law.

PHILLIP KOLP.

N. B The above John Meyer has sold me a tract of land and he cannot make me a good right to it, according to contract.

WHEREAS a certain Peter Berikman did obtain a bond from the subscriber, dated in the month of November, 1784, and reads payable the 1st of November 1787, it being in part pay for a tract of land the subscriber bought of said Berikman: I do hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of said bond, as there is a considerable quantity of the land sold to me which I cannot obtain, and I do not intend paying for any more than I hold, without I am compelled by law.

ALEXANDER M'CLURE.

April 7, 1787.

CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES.

Office of accounts, Marine Department, New-York January 1, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the United States, for services performed, or articles supplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are speedily sent to this office, they will be precluded from any settlement as a day will shortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commissioner.

The several printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Spelling Books,

By the dozen or single one, may be had at the printing-office.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry where* Subscriptions (at 10s. per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a Square inserted in proportion.